Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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FOR RELEASE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LATE NEWS

Imports of cotton into the United States in July amounted to 8,375 bales (of 500 pounds gross), making a total of 200,826 bales for 1952-53 compared with 79,000 in 1951-52. The 1952-53 total includes 116,986 bales from Egypt, 36,350 from India, 23,294 from Mexico, 14,979 from Peru, 7,983 from Pakistan, and 1,233 from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

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Exports of cotton linters from the United States in July amounted to 3,844 running bales, making a total of 107,318 bales for 1952-53 compared with 225,738 in 1951-52. The 1952-53 total includes 31,384 bales to Japan, 30,253 to Western Germany, 23,580 to France, 12,795 to Canada, 4,830 to the Netherlands, 1,626 to Switzerland, 1,491 to United Kingdom, 1,108 to Belgium, 136 to Sweden, and 115 to Cuba.

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Imports of cotton linters into the United States in July amounted to 30,047 bales (of 480 pounds net), making a total of 341,306 bales for 1952-53 compared with 113,884 in 1951-52. The principal sources in 1952-53 were Brazil 153,762 bales, Mexico 129,974, Soviet Union 32,370, Western Germany 6,494, United Kingdom 3,858, El Salvador 3,636, Belgian Congo 2,959, Peru 2,138, and Paraguay 1,709.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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FIRST FORECAST INDICATES ABOVE-AVERAGE BARLEY AND OATS CROP

World production of barley and oats in 1953-54 is smaller than production last year but is above average, on the basis of preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The combined total is estimated at 128.8 million short tons, compared with 132.9 million in 1952 and the prewar average (1935-39) of 126.6 million tons. Most of the reduction from the 1952 total is in oats, with a comparatively small decrease in barley. Compared with the prewar period, a substantial increase in barley more than offsets the decline in oats.

World barley production for the current season is forecast at 2,720 million bushels, compared with 2,745 million bushels last year and the 1935-39 average of 2,365 million. Increases over the prewar barley acreage are reported for all areas except the Soviet Union. Generally larger yields than in the prewar period also contributed to the production gain. Oats production is forecast at 3,970 million bushels. This is 5 percent below the 1952 outturn and 9 percent less than the 1935-39 average of 4,365 million bushels.

North America's harvest of barley is slightly below the 1952 production but is 56 percent above the prewar average. The sharp rise above the prewar level is mainly due to the increase in Canada where barley acreage has more than doubled since the 1935-39 period. Yields in Canada for recent years have been considerably above those of the prewar average, adding to the production increase. Barley production in the United States shows little change from the 1935-39 average despite a substantial reduction in acreage.

The production of oats in North America is estimated at 1,615 million bushels, 7 percent less than in 1952. It is, however, 17 percent above the prewar average. The bulk of the increase over the prewar period is in the United States where acreage is about 3.6 million acres larger than in 1935-39. In Canada, in contrast, the crop shows a moderate increase despite a 26 percent reduction in area. Canada's yields of 41.2 bushels per acre for the current season compare with a prewar average of 25.5 bushels.

No significant change from the 1952 production of barley and oats is estimated for Europe, though both crops are estimated to be slightly larger than they were last year. In comparison with prewar production, barley is up about 22 percent but oats is about 13 percent smaller. Yields were generally above average in western Europe, with record or near-record yields reported for a number of countries. Outstanding exceptions to the large yields are apparent in the yields for Spain, reduced by dry weather, and the Netherlands, where barley was seeded on a considerable acreage of land flooded last February. The record barley acreage in that country is, however, largely a soil conditioning measure, with little or no grain crop expected in the areas that had been flooded. The harvest of these grains in eastern Europe appears about the same as in 1952, with better yields than in 1952 for a number of countries offsetting reduced acreage.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage 2/ Average 1935-39	Acreage 2/ Average 1945-49	Acreage 2/ 1951	Acreage 2/ 1952	Acreage 2/ 1953 4/	Yield per acre 3/ Average 1935-39	Yield per acre 3/ Average 1945-49	Yield per acre 3/ 1951	Yield per acre 3/ 1952	Yield per acre 3/ 1953 4/	Production Average 1935-39	Production Average 1945-49	Production 1951	Production 1952	Production 1953 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	4,291	6,717	7,840	8,477	8,911	20.7	21.5	31.3	34.4	30.6	88,882	144,688	245,218	291,379	273,005
Mexico	374	457	571	500	-	10.6	13.2	13.2	12.4	-	3,960	6,032	7,520	6,200	-
United States	10,817	10,713	9,436	8,264	8,455	22.1	25.5	26.9	27.5	28.0	238,622	273,306	254,287	227,008	236,999
Estimated total 5/	15,480	17,890	17,850	17,240	17,920	-	-	-	-	-	331,000	424,000	507,000	525,000	518,000
EUROPE															
Austria	401	293	370	370	373	32.6	24.3	35.1	33.8	38.1	13,087	7,127	13,000	12,500	14,200
Belgium 6/	74	198	218	222	225	48.2	47.4	56.9	56.4	55.1	3,570	9,388	12,400	12,520	12,400
Denmark	946	1,079	1,283	1,401	1,487	55.9	59.6	63.3	69.9	65.4	52,881	64,345	81,160	97,830	97,320
Finland	280	346	330	350	450	28.2	24.6	30.3	30.0	31.1	7,900	8,500	10,000	10,500	14,000
France	1,897	2,019	2,518	2,656	2,940	27.9	26.0	30.4	29.9	34.1	53,004	52,500	76,450	79,420	100,130
Western Germany	7/ 2,005	1,288	1,640	1,747	1,945	7/ 39.4	34.0	48.7	46.2	47.6	7/ 79,000	43,740	79,870	80,710	92,550
Greece	525	453	516	531	508	17.8	16.2	20.5	18.4	23.3	9,365	7,359	10,560	9,780	11,850
Ireland	118	147	167	225	189	45.9	45.8	49.1	51.6	51.9	5,413	6,739	8,200	11,620	9,800
Italy	475	603	621	626	620	20.9	15.7	20.0	19.5	21.0	9,950	9,467	12,420	12,190	13,000
Netherlands	107	139	160	172	252	55.5	51.4	60.3	65.0	47.6	5,934	7,147	9,650	11,180	12,000
Norway	143	99	135	158	173	38.2	40.5	41.7	43.0	49.0	5,467	4,014	5,630	6,790	8,470
Portugal	320	322	378	378	383	12.8	11.9	16.6	16.1	16.0	4,100	3,835	6,280	6,070	6,120
Spain	8/ 4,549	3,979	3,815	3,900	-	8/ 21.3	21.0	25.8	26.2	-	8/ 97,059	83,528	98,425	102,330	-
Sweden	252	226	272	381	469	39.5	36.5	41.9	39.7	42.7	9,951	8,252	11,400	15,110	20,020
Switzerland	13	66	48	59	61	33.1	41.6	45.8	47.8	45.1	430	2,745	2,200	2,820	2,750
United Kingdom	934	2,120	1,908	2,281	2,221	39.2	43.3	47.4	47.8	46.6	36,596	91,895	90,490	103,920	103,600
Yugoslavia	1,045	-	-	-	-	18.0	-	-	-	-	18,800	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	14,100	14,370	15,440	16,530	17,320	-	-	-	-	-	413,000	428,000	548,000	597,000	609,000
Other Europe, estimated total 9/	9,210	7,830	8,030	8,420	8,240	-	-	-	-	-	253,000	172,000	207,000	208,000	206,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	23,310	22,200	23,470	24,950	25,560	-	-	-	-	-	666,000	600,000	755,000	805,000	815,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	26,600	19,800	-	-	-	16.0	13.7	-	-	-	425,000	272,000	-	-	-

ASIA															
Iran	7/ 1,545	1,687	1,873	1,977	1,977	7/ 23.1	22.0	17.7	19.5	19.1	7/ 35,728	37,157	33,100	38,600	37,700
Iraq	7/ 1,932	1,901	2,500	2,200	-	7/ 12.2	15.5	13.8	13.6	-	23,635	29,502	34,500	29,850	-
Lebanon	10/	52	44	28	28	10/	22.4	12.5	24.6	24.6	10/	1,165	550	690	690
Syria	10/ 793	867	-	-	-	10/ 19.4	12.8	-	-	-	10/ 15,386	11,135	5,000	9,500	-
Turkey	4,592	4,235	5,089	5,680	5,930	20.9	16.2	24.4	25.9	26.0	96,129	68,675	124,000	146,970	154,300
China	7/ 16,000	15,521	-	-	-	7/ 21.7	20.8	-	-	-	7/ 347,000	322,244	-	-	-
Manchuria	7/ 353	250	-	-	-	7/ 18.3	22.2	-	-	-	7/ 6,462	5,550	-	-	-
India 11/	7/ 5,793	6,900	7,694	7,800	8,100	7/ 15.6	15.4	14.2	12.8	13.3	7/ 90,253	106,255	109,000	100,000	107,500
Pakistan 11/	7/ 486	547	571	532	521	7/ 14.5	12.7	13.1	12.0	10.2	7/ 7,047	6,922	7,500	6,400	5,300
Japan	1,888	2,137	2,420	2,301	2,291	38.7	26.2	41.3	43.1	45.8	73,113	56,046	100,000	99,100	105,000
Korea	2,671	-	-	-	-	18.6	-	-	-	-	49,656	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	37,860	37,720	39,010	40,150	41,180	-	-	-	-	-	768,000	692,000	760,000	800,000	815,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	3,051	2,227	2,934	3,300	3,005	10.9	12.6	8.9	14.5	11.6	33,132	28,120	26,000	48,000	35,000
Egypt	276	260	125	140	120	38.8	33.1	38.4	39.3	40.0	10,697	8,605	4,800	5,500	4,800
French Morocco	4,448	3,728	4,660	5,100	4,765	12.0	12.7	15.9	11.0	14.9	53,279	47,322	74,000	56,100	71,200
Tunisia	1,182	1,257	741	1,829	892	7.7	6.3	4.3	8.8	9.3	9,048	7,901	3,220	16,100	8,300
Union of South Africa	7/ 86	105	-	-	-	7/ 18.1	16.6	-	-	-	1,555	1,740	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	10,310	8,980	10,200	12,420	10,870	-	-	-	-	-	121,000	107,000	128,000	150,000	145,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,286	1,693	870	2,104	-	17.6	21.0	17.8	26.1	-	22,586	35,576	15,500	54,900	-
Chile	184	132	150	165	-	27.4	30.5	38.9	41.4	-	5,041	4,030	5,830	6,830	-
Uruguay	44	65	52	65	-	14.8	13.0	15.8	16.6	-	649	846	820	1,080	-
Estimated total 5/	2,140	2,660	2,010	3,250	2,840	-	-	-	-	-	38,000	53,000	37,000	78,000	60,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	648	868	1,118	1,239	1,470	18.0	19.4	20.4	28.3	-	11,651	16,854	22,830	35,090	-
New Zealand	24	56	55	-	-	39.7	39.7	41.3	-	-	952	2,223	2,270	2,600	-
Total	672	924	1,173	1,297	1,528	-	-	-	-	-	12,603	19,077	25,100	37,690	42,500
Estimated world total 5/	116,370	110,170	115,210	121,310	121,900	-	-	-	-	-	2,365,000	2,170,000	2,540,000	2,745,000	2,720,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1953 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1953 and end early in 1954. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Data for individual years shown are not strictly comparable with averages shown since recent estimates exclude data for farms of less than 2.5 acres. 7/ Average of less than 5 years. 8/ Figure for 1935 only. 9/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 10/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 11/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1951-53 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were excluded from earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/ Average 1935-39	Acreage 2/ Average 1945-49	Acreage 2/ 1951	Acreage 2/ 1952	Acreage 2/ 1953 4/	Yield per acre 3/ Average 1935-39	Yield per acre 3/ Average 1945-49	Yield per acre 3/ 1951	Yield per acre 3/ 1952	Yield per acre 3/ 1953 4/	Production Average 1935-39	Production Average 1945-49	Production 1951	Production 1952	Production 1953 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada 5/	13,246	12,021	11,897	11,062	9,830	25.5	28.4	41.0	42.2	41.2	338,071	341,612	488,191	466,805	404,901
Mexico	29	108	202	-	-	16.0	19.9	17.3	-	-	465	2,152	3,500	-	-
United States	35,761	40,184	36,525	38,643	39,433	29.2	34.3	36.2	32.8	30.6	1,045,329	1,376,527	1,321,288	1,268,280	1,205,500
Estimated total 6/	49,040	52,310	48,630	49,910	49,460	-	-	-	-	-	1,384,000	1,720,000	1,813,000	1,738,000	1,615,000
EUROPE															
Austria	686	534	544	545	544	41.9	32.6	46.2	50.1	52.9	28,746	17,424	25,150	27,300	28,800
Belgium 7/	548	518	403	409	405	74.7	73.1	80.8	78.0	78.0	40,946	37,888	32,550	31,900	31,600
Denmark	932	822	677	-	590	75.3	82.5	86.2	-	96.8	70,205	67,820	58,350	66,140	57,100
Finland	1,030	931	1,175	1,180	1,130	43.7	37.9	47.2	48.3	46.0	45,000	35,275	55,500	57,000	52,000
France	8,089	6,110	5,614	5,622	5,548	40.7	36.3	45.3	41.1	44.5	329,304	221,821	254,120	231,130	246,640
Western Germany	8/ 3,370	2,892	2,860	2,748	2,610	8/ 57.7	50.0	69.9	65.6	67.6	8/194,500	144,500	200,000	180,270	176,500
Greece	350	312	377	377	353	24.3	19.4	25.6	21.3	32.6	8,510	6,058	9,650	8,040	11,500
Ireland	571	819	650	640	-	68.8	58.7	63.1	64.1	-	39,265	48,040	41,000	41,000	37,500
Italy	1,062	1,138	1,142	1,148	-	35.9	26.8	30.7	30.5	-	38,150	30,513	35,110	35,000	38,500
Luxembourg	65	54	51	51	49	44.8	43.9	53.9	53.3	53.5	2,910	2,370	2,750	2,720	2,620
Netherlands	360	378	378	376	385	71.6	63.8	89.5	89.5	88.3	25,769	24,125	33,840	33,660	34,000
Norway	212	195	191	198	200	61.0	57.1	61.4	56.1	70.6	12,940	11,137	11,730	11,100	14,130
Portugal	865	914	790	750	770	12.0	9.0	12.8	12.8	12.2	10,350	8,270	10,100	9,580	9,400
Spain	9/ 1,848	1,566	1,550	1,480	1,480	9/ 21.3	22.0	24.0	25.1	18.2	9/ 39,369	34,390	37,200	37,200	27,000
Sweden	1,641	1,300	1,237	1,278	1,253	53.1	44.6	46.1	43.9	50.0	87,198	58,000	57,050	56,080	62,600
Switzerland	28	86	60	65	68	56.9	64.7	74.8	79.7	73.5	1,593	5,568	4,490	5,180	5,000
United Kingdom	2,430	3,443	2,857	2,882	2,841	57.0	59.5	64.1	67.3	66.5	138,628	204,692	183,120	194,040	189,000
Yugoslavia	893	-	-	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	-	21,900	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	24,980	22,960	21,460	21,330	20,850	-	-	-	-	-	1,135,000	980,000	1,075,000	1,045,000	1,045,000
Other Europe, estimated total 10/	11,110	9,290	9,630	9,580	9,470	-	-	-	-	-	473,000	313,000	365,000	355,000	360,000
Estimated total, all Europe 6/	36,090	32,250	31,090	30,910	30,320	-	-	-	-	-	1,608,000	1,293,000	1,440,000	1,400,000	1,405,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	49,500	35,100	-	-	-	23.5	20.5	-	-	-	1,165,000	721,000	-	-	-

ASIA															
Turkey 3/	48	101	100	94	-	7.3	10.1	9.8	9.6	-	349	1,012	984	905	-
India 7/ 8/	3,885	3,528	3,447	3,298	3,350	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.2	18,096	15,312	14,440	12,637	14,200
Pakistan 9/	-	76	66	68	71	-	6.4	6.1	7.1	6.8	-	438	400	480	480
Japan 3/	50	73	46	45	-	4.2	3.4	4.0	3.6	-	211	248	184	160	-
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R. and China) 6/	4,075	4,010	3,900	3,745	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	18,925	17,450	16,445	14,625	16,230
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	6,077	3,010	1,108	2,093	1,800	9.8	10.5	11.1	10.7	10.0	59,571	31,557	12,338	22,463	18,000
Brazil	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	9.3	-	-	-	905	650	1,000	-
Chile 3/	10/ 5	14	14	20	-	8.2	12.8	12.5	11.7	-	10/ 37	176	172	229	-
Uruguay	407	466	455 7/	494	-	9.6	8.4	12.2	9.5	-	3,894	3,900	5,575	4,704	4,130
Estimated total 6/	6,570	3,595	1,650	2,700	2,285	-	-	-	-	-	64,035	36,540	18,735	28,400	23,360
AFRICA															
Algeria	- 4/	77	5	-	-	-	6.9	11.7	-	-	- 4/	533	58	-	-
Egypt 3/	7	12	7	14	5	12.4	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.4	87	170	98	193	75
French Morocco	51	120	195	160	-	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.7	-	362	797	1,339	1,075	-
Tunisia	1	37	-	-	-	5.6	6.1	-	-	-	4	222	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	65	375	320	330	310	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,515	2,130	2,270	2,060
OCEANIA															
Australia 11/	12/	9	53	74	-	-	8.5	5.6	8.5	-	12/	78	294	630	-
New Zealand	1	11	31	23	-	14.2	10.8	17.4	15.7	-	17 4/	122	540	360	-
Estimated total	1	20	84	97	95	-	-	-	-	-	17	200	834	990	980
Estimated world total	19,565	17,610	18,540	19,005	19,465	-	-	-	-	-	133,500	128,465	123,260	131,665	133,130

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1953 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1953 and ends early in 1954. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Flax and hemp. 6/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 7/ Sown area. 8/ Officially reported figures plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts for 1935-39 only. Estimates for unreported tracts for 1945-53 not available. 9/ Prior to 1945 figures for India include Pakistan. 10/ 1935 only. 11/ Flax grown for seed only. 12/ Less than 500 acres and 500 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Most recent information indicates that in the Soviet Union weather conditions during the latter part of the growing season were generally unfavorable to spring-sown grains. Since barley is predominantly and oats exclusively spring sown in the Union, yields of these grains are expected to be less than in 1952. Extensive rains during the harvest period especially during late August, delayed harvesting in some regions, with increased crop losses probable.

Combined harvests of barley and oats in Asia appear slightly larger than last year, with a small increase for barley offsetting a slight decrease for oats. The total barley crop for the continent is estimated at 815 million bushels, compared with 800 million last year. The current estimate is about 6 percent above the prewar average because of increased acreage. The oats crop is of minor importance in Asia, being estimated at 105 million bushels in 1953, compared with 110 million in 1952 and the prewar average of 96 million bushels.

Not much change from the 1952 crop of these grains is expected for Africa. The barley estimate of 145 million bushels compares with 150 million last year and the prewar average of 121 million bushels. Oats production is placed at 23 million bushels, the same as the prewar average and very slightly below the 1952 crop of 24 million.

The outlook for crops in South America is generally favorable, though a repetition of last season's unprecedented harvest is not expected. The unusually large percentage of grain acreage allowed to mature as grain in Argentina was a large factor in accounting for that record crop. Latest reports from that important grain-producing country justify expectation of larger-than-average outturns even though not up to the bumper 1952 harvest.

The barley crop in Australia may be slightly above the previous record crop of 38 million bushels harvested last year. Forecasts indicate that the barley acreage harvested next November-December may be considerably larger than the previous record acreage harvested last year. The crop is later than usual, but finishing rains in South Australia and Victoria could result in satisfactory yields. Oats production, in contrast with barley, is expected to be considerably less than the record crop harvested last season. In addition to reduced seedings, grazing of oats has been general because of shortages of other green feed. Yield prospects for areas being allowed to mature as grain have been greatly improved by recent rains in New South Wales and Queensland.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY

World production of flaxseed in 1953 is forecast at 133.1 million bushels on the basis of early crop indications available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This volume of output would be an increase of almost 1.5 million bushels or 1 percent from the 1952 crop, revised downward to 131.7 million bushels. Moreover, it would be a harvest of approximately the average prewar level but about 4 percent above the average postwar level.

The outlook for a larger production of flaxseed is explained largely by the 26 percent increase expected in the United States and by the 12 percent increase in India. In contrast, Canada's production is expected to be down 17 percent and Argentina's may drop by roughly 20 percent.

Approximately three-fourths of the total production of flaxseed is grown in the free areas of the world with roughly 60 percent of the total concentrated in the United States, India, Argentina and Canada.

Because of the sharp expansion foreseen in the United States, total North American flaxseed output is expected to be up 12 percent. Area indicated for harvest this year in the United States is 1.1 million acres larger than in 1952. Hot, dry weather in August, however, reduced the yield prospects. According to September 1 indications, the crop will be 39 million bushels against 31 million last year. Reduced acreages account primarily for the smaller outturn expected in Canada and Mexico.

On the basis of sketchy information, this year's flaxseed harvest in Europe is down possibly 500,000 bushels. This is attributed primarily to the sharp decline in Sweden's crop and the marked decline that probably occurred in the Netherlands.

Production in Asia should be up about 1.6 million bushels since India's crop increased by virtually that quantity. Final estimates place India's harvest at 14.2 million bushels against 12.6 million in 1952.

Forecasts of flaxseed production in Southern Hemisphere countries are as yet largely speculative as the crop will not be harvested until the end of the year. In Argentina, unofficial sources indicate that plantings were down 5 to 10 percent from last year. Moreover, the crop reportedly is showing the effects of dry weather during the past 2 or 3 months. On the basis of this information and assuming an acreage abandonment roughly equal to the average of the past 10 years (about 22 percent), output may be around 18 million bushels. This would be about one-fifth less than last year's crop.

With this decline in Argentina and a drop of possibly 10 percent in Uruguay, total output in South America may be down around 18 percent.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage: Average 1935-39	Harvested acreage: Average 1945-49	Harvested acreage: 1951	Harvested acreage: 1952	Harvested acreage: 1953 2/	Yield per acre: Average 1935-39	Yield per acre: Average 1945-49	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: 1952	Yield per acre: 1953 2/	Production: Average 1935-39	Production: Average 1945-49	Production: 1951	Production: 1952	Production: 1953 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	307	1,135	1,158	1,206	1,036	4.9	8.1	8.5	10.7	10.4	1,508	9,252	9,897	12,961	10,787
Mexico	16	101	148	89	74	6.9	13.0	15.9	15.9	16.5	111	1,310	2,362	1,417	1,220
United States	1,451	4,073	3,904	3,309	4,401	7.6	9.6	8.9	9.4	8.9	10,991	39,108	34,696	31,002	39,011
Estimated total	1,774	5,309	5,210	4,604	5,511	-	-	-	-	-	12,610	49,670	46,955	45,380	51,018
EUROPE															
Austria 3/	5	6	5	2	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	36	4/ 38	-	-	-
Belgium 3/	75	69	85	80	80	8.9	8.3	9.5	8.8	8.8	664	570	801	699	702
Denmark	-	21	25	15	-	-	17.6	14.1	13.5	-	-	377	360	197	-
Finland 3/	5/ 9	4/ 16	6	5	4	7.5	10.7	11.2	8.5	9.6	-	4/ 120	71	41	35
France 3/	92	85	131	147	-	5.0	4.8	5.7	5.0	-	464	407	754	728	-
Germany, Western 3/	4/ 45	4/ 45	20	17	10	10.6	9.9	12.7	10.3	-	4/ 476	4/ 451	250	174	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	4/ 118	79	20	-
Italy 3/	30	42	44	47	44	6.7	8.6	10.7	9.6	-	202	362	475	452	-
Netherlands 3/	42	37	74	83	67	13.0	12.2	10.8	12.7	-	546	449	796	1,061	-
Spain 3/	6	4/ 11	20	-	-	-	2.2	4.0	-	-	-	4/ 23	78	-	-
Sweden	-	53	58	49	22	-	18.0	16.9	10.8	15.2	-	948	984	535	342
United Kingdom	4/ 2	41	27	17	11	-	16.0	17.8	18.9	-	-	652	480	320	-
Yugoslavia 3/	33	4/ 30	30	22	-	1.6	2.7	-	-	-	52	4/ 80	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	349	471	535	505	440	-	-	-	-	-	2,610	4,600	5,240	4,370	3,650
Estimated total, other Europe	296	364	590	625	625	-	-	-	-	-	2,690	2,710	4,920	4,630	4,835
Estimated total, all Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.) 6/	645	835	1,125	1,130	1,065	-	-	-	-	-	5,300	7,310	10,160	9,000	8,485
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 3/	4/ 6,434	4/ 3,465	-	-	-	5.1	4.3	-	-	-	4/ 32,115	4/ 14,780	-	-	-

ASIA															
Syria	11/ 24	22	-	-	-	11/ 27.6	26.1	-	-	-	11/ 662	574	-	-	-
Turkey	636	642	762	890	815	26.6	21.8	31.6	31.0	33.8	16,893	14,000	24,110	27,560	27,560
China	8/ 2,600	2,365	-	-	-	8/ 23.1	21.7	-	-	-	8/ 60,000	51,335	-	-	-
Japan	310	227	193	203	208	37.0	28.3	50.0	46.8	46.7	11,481	6,431	9,650	9,500	9,710
Korea	8/ 242	-	-	-	-	8/ 11.2	-	-	-	-	8/ 2,718	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	4,010	3,930	4,310	4,480	4,490	-	-	-	-	-	96,000	84,000	105,000	110,000	105,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	465	420	426	448	430	23.4	18.3	20.9	21.9	20.2	10,859	7,694	8,910	9,810	8,700
French Morocco	104	95	136	141	-	26.5	25.0	24.7	30.0	-	2,751	2,376	3,360	4,230	-
Tunisia	84	70	67	52	-	19.9	13.7	20.6	16.0	-	1,674	958	1,380	830	-
Union of South Africa	8/ 544	756	-	-	-	8/ 12.8	11.1	-	-	-	6,966	8,415	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	1,220	1,370	1,370	1,360	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	23,000	20,000	23,000	24,000	23,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,974	1,709	1,033	2,110	-	25.4	28.0	29.2	36.1	-	50,182	47,782	30,200	76,200	-
Chile	279	216	244	255	-	27.5	24.6	31.3	28.6	-	7,670	5,310	7,640	7,300	-
Uruguay	213	172	131	145	-	14.6	16.5	19.8	18.6	-	3,100	2,840	2,600	2,700	-
Estimated total 6/	2,490	2,130	1,450	2,550	2,040	-	-	-	-	-	62,000	57,000	41,000	87,000	57,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	1,593	1,860	2,365	2,660	-	14.7	17.9	18.2	20.1	-	23,351	33,249	43,132	53,440	-
New Zealand	63	61	48	49	-	56.2	60.1	64.4	57.3	-	3,539	3,669	3,090	2,810	-
Total	1,656	1,921	2,413	2,709	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	26,890	36,918	46,222	56,250	33,000
Estimated world total 6/	144,010	129,010	126,260	128,920	126,690	-	-	-	-	-	4,365,000	3,930,000	4,190,000	4,190,000	3,970,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1953 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1953 and end early in 1954. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Data for individual years shown are not strictly comparable with averages shown, since recent estimates exclude data for farms of less than 2.5 acres. 8/ Average of less than 5 years. 9/ Figure for 1935 only. 10/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. 11/ Includes estimate for Lebanon, and is, therefore, not strictly comparable with estimates shown for later years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Flaxseed production in Africa also may decline by about 10 percent, on the basis of meager information currently available from that area.

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U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING JULY, 1953 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during July 1953 were valued at $196,463,000, about the same as June and an increase of 15 percent over the corresponding month of 1952.

Exports of nonagricultural products, at $1,143,205,000 also were nearly the same as in June, and were 35 percent above July 1952. United States exports of all commodities during July were valued at $1,339,668,000, again about the same as in June and 32 percent above July 1952.

On a dollar value basis, wheat and wheat flour exports held first place with $55,249,000, substantially above June and 7 percent above July a year earlier. Cotton dropped to second place and $21,017,000 from double that value in June, but still greatly above July 1952. Corn remained in third place with $16,491,000 followed by tobacco and rice, each, roughly, 14 million dollars.

In July, on a quantitative basis, there was some recovery of dairy exports from a year earlier, but a material reduction in eggs and meat products. Lard exports held steady and tallow continued at a higher level than a year earlier. Orange exports continued above 1952 but dried fruits were down. Rice exports increased from June but were still below 1952. Soybeans continued above last year while soybean oil was off substantially.

Imports of agricultural products in July had an over-all value of $327,549,000, slightly less than in July 1952. The bulk of these agricultural imports were complementary products, of which the principal ones, such as coffee, and rubber, had a combined value of $169,042,000, up 7 percent above both June 1953 and July 1952. The principal supplementary agricultural products were valued at $96,276,000 against $111,830,000 in June and with $102,705,000 in July 1952. ---By Joseph A. Becker.

Special Note: Effective with the July 1953 statistics, the value of $100 - $499 export shipments were estimated from a 10 percent sample of such shipments. The Bureau of the Census is explaining this innovation in greater detail in "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes", which is available to those interested.

1/ More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in U. S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for July 1953, available on request from Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during July 1952 and 1953

Commodity exported	Unit	July Quantity 1952	July Quantity 1953	July Value 1952	July Value 1953
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	58	27	45	18
Cheese	Lb.	273	299	136	147
Milk, condensed	Lb.	2,321	2,916	557	734
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	10,570	11,957	1,715	1,784
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	3,453	4,378	1,901	2,295
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	3,567	14,323	637	2,019
Eggs, dried	Lb.	582	161	225	128
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	1,666	3,073	550	810
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	10,833	6,694	2,398	1,681
Horse meat	Lb.	1,900	1,471	286	223
Lard	Lb.	32,421	33,193	3,925	3,988
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	53,755	91,296	3,973	4,808
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	49	121	9,849	21,017
Apples, fresh	Lb.	4,332	3,882	396	366
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	8,900	5,899	424	292
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	87,020	98,625	3,235	3,540
Pears, fresh	Lb.	3,114	1,630	296	177
Prunes, dried	Lb.	16,974	3,013	1,385	516
Raisins and currants	Lb.	6,914	4,012	744	466
Fruits, canned	Lb.	10,142	9,826	1,653	1,558
Fruits juices	Gal.	2,714	2,915	1,986	2,621
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,119	632	5,057	947
Barley, malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	441	327	1,139	872
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	3,627	9,311	6,921	16,491
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,572	529	4,448	783
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	141,111	122,958	14,137	13,995
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	17,232	23,036	42,114	48,092
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,373	1,184	7,109	5,634
Flour, not wholly of U.S.wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	423	288	2,425	1,523
Hops	Lb.	117	314	81	142
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	45	73	23	38
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	893	1,832	2,876	5,350
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	14,300	6,061	1,977	780
Soybean flour, edible	Lb.	506	539	33	46
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	581	22,753	198	595
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	20,157	18,954	12,539	11,173
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	5,663	5,383	3,772	2,874
Beans, dried	Lb.	18,245	22,179	1,492	1,692
Peas, dried	Lb.	4,310	2,523	279	197
Potatoes, white	Lb.	15,791	25,630	740	455
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	8,545	9,850	1,133	1,433
Total above				144,809	162,300
Food exported for relief, etc.				309	3,528
Other agricultural products				24,989	30,635
Total agricultural				170,107	196,463
Total all commodities				1,013,974	1,339,668

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during July 1952 and 1953

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July Quantity 1952	July Quantity 1953	July Value 1952	July Value 1953
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	0	8	0	1,620
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	0	1	0	364
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	2,642	4,528	319	566
Cheese	Lb.	3,873	2,121	1,785	1,140
Hides and skins	Lb.	19,303	15,200	5,467	5,817
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	15,838	14,118	5,618	5,053
Wool, unmfd., excludes free in bond	Lb.	33,039	20,564	22,425	15,492
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	7	8	1,084	1,447
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	5	6	1,809	995
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	1/	2	1/	6
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,514	903	2,172	1,369
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	6,843	9,902	800	1,172
Barley malt	Lb.	8,736	9,334	531	562
Hops	Lb.	0	142	0	159
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	99	175	43	63
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	5,273	4,016	950	643
Cashew nuts	Lb.	2,826	4,318	1,271	1,861
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	6,019	8,547	630	1,264
Castor beans	Lb.	9,596	4,739	776	363
Copra	Lb.	42,780	43,519	2,203	4,069
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	1/	0	1/
Coconut oil	Lb.	16,085	8,013	1,132	1,039
Palm oil	Lb.	33	3,170	5	270
Tung oil	Lb.	4,785	124	1,743	41
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	395	378	43,724	43,058
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	10,826	24,612	1,853	2,231
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	6,659	5,643	4,333	3,715
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,551	1,169	1,955	1,813
Potatoes white -					
Certified seed	Lb.	0	31	0	1
Other potatoes (table stock)	Lb.	88	527	4	10
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	893	1,085	73	73
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	12,306	25,712	5,220	12,324
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	4,443	4,250	4,853	5,689
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	185,916	193,418	95,442	102,234
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	28,957	46,723	10,161	13,754
Tea	Lb.	8,482	7,506	3,064	3,293
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	4,881	4,564	3,424	2,845
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	7	11	2,707	2,458
Rubber, crude	Lb.	113,183	122,442	33,492	26,445
Total above				261,068	265,318
Other agricultural products				68,759	62,231
Total agricultural products				329,827	327,549
Total all commodities				838,276	892,595

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

HOG SLAUGHTER IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, PRELIMINARY 1953 AND PROSPECTIVE 1954

Commercial or inspected slaughter in the principal pork producing countries 1/ of the world is estimated to be about 4 percent lower in 1953 than in 1952, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. A much larger decline (14 percent) occurred in both North America and Africa, while an appreciable increase (12 percent) largely offsetting this drop occurred in Europe. A slight decline occurred in South America as contrasted to a 5 percent increase for Oceania.

In the United States the decline in hog slaughter during 1953 may be attributed to an unfavorable hog-corn ratio at breeding time coupled with the threat of disease and increasing supplies of beef. In spite of the development of a more favorable hog-corn ratio during the year farmers have not responded by an increase in production. The large supply of cattle still may be influencing hog producers.

The Canadian pig crop in the spring of 1953 was 24 percent below 1952. Hog marketings in 1952 were larger than the domestic markets could absorb and, with the United States market closed to Canadian pork products from February, 1952 to March, 1953, by quarantine, large stocks depressed the Canadian market. Stocks of frozen pork cuts are nearly depleted; however, the Canadian Government still holds about 56 million pounds of canned pork purchased last year. Nevertheless, the strong American hog market and the exclusion from the Canadian market of United States pork, due to the existence of vesicular exanthema in certain states, gives some buoyance to Canadian pork prices.

In North America, slaughter in the United States for 1954 is indicated to be about the same as 1953 while a 4 percent increase in Canadian slaughter is expected. However, at least for 1953 the lower prospective supplies of pork in both of these countries will be more than offset by larger supplies of beef. Imports of pork in the United States, although still small, were larger than in 1952. The per-capita consumption of total meat in the United States during 1953 is expected to exceed 1952 by about 3 percent. Nevertheless, with the reduced domestic supplies, prices for pork in the United States have continued relatively strong.

In the principal European countries the total 1954 slaughter is expected to be about equal to the prospective 1953. An increase of about 10 percent in both the United Kingdom and France virtually will be offset by an average decrease of 2 percent in the other European countries due primarily to the influence of lower pork prices resulting from larger supplies,

Since the terms of the United Kingdom Agricultural Act of 1947 provide guaranteed prices and markets to British farmers the trend towards larger slaughter and greater pork production will continue in the United Kingdom. This means that the British imports of pork are likely to decline in 1954 and that the European supplies available for export to the United States during 1954 may be as large as the quantities available for that purpose during 1953.

1/ See accompanying table

HOGS: Slaughter (commercial or inspected) in specified countries, calendar year, average 1946-50, annual 1951-1954

Continent and country	Average 1946-50	1951	1952	Preliminary 1953	Indicated 1954
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada 1/	4,340	4,488	6,234	5,000	5,200
Mexico 2/	1,972	2,000	1,850	1,900	2,000
United States - Inspected	50,224	62,054	62,451	53,850	53,100
- Total	75,049	85,581	86,712	75,790	74,650
Cuba 3/	332	209	248	-	-
EUROPE					
Austria 4/	1,011	1,790	2,054	2,250	2,350
Belgium 4/	1,173	1,858	2,190	2,400	-
Denmark 3/	2,599	5,027	4,868	6,200	5,700
Finland 1/	5/ 351	362	360	-	-
France 3/	6/ 3,980	4,659	5,867	6,700	7,000
Germany, Western 3/	5/ 4,037	8,115	9,467	9,600	9,100
Ireland 3/	551	609	703	1,080	1,050
Netherlands 4/	1,372	2,757	2,710	2,800	2,600
Norway 1/	170	294	404	350	-
Portugal 1/	318	366	405	410	-
Sweden 3/	1,322	1,813	1,913	2,140	2,350
Switzerland 1/	497	758	835	800	-
United Kingdom 3/ 7/	1,707	3,765	5,673	6,400	7,300
ASIA					
Japan 3/	435	922	1,500	1,900	-
Philippines, Rep. of 3/	583	941	1,150	-	--
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina 1/	1,409	1,066	951	1,125	1,040
Brazil 3/	5,250	5,986	5,900	5,600	5,400
Colombia 3/	669	576	-	-	-
Uruguay 3/	140	105	105	100	-
AFRICA					
Union of South Africa 3/	644	792	739	640	600
OCEANIA					
Australia 3/	1,584	1,531	1,457	1,500	1,650
New Zealand 3/	640	672	665	735	750

1/ Inspected slaughter. 2/ Total slaughter. 3/ Commercial slaughter. 4/ Total official slaughter. 5/ Average for 2 years only. 6/ Average for 4 years only. 7/ Great Britain only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, and other information--October 1953.

In France the upward trend in pork production is expected to continue through 1953 and 1954. However, some of the increase in commercial slaughter which has occurred during 1953 may be the result of a partial shift from farm to commercial slaughter.

In South America, commercial slaughter for 1953 is expected to be about 2 percent below 1952. A further decline of about 4 percent is expected for 1954.

Current data on slaughter in Cuba which are comparable to earlier years are not available. Apparently little change has occurred in Cuban hog numbers which totaled 1.8 million at the beginning of 1951. Available information does show a considerable shift in slaughter from the Havana area to interior points within the last year. Notwithstanding smaller slaughter in the Havana area, importers have been making only short term purchases because of the strong demand and seasonal high prices in the United States.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS
SET NEW RECORD 1/

United States rice exports in terms of milled in the August-July 1952-53 marketing year reached a new record of 17,391,000 bags (100 pounds), a slightly larger volume than the previous largest exports of a year earlier. Total exports included liftings of military supply programs to Korea and the Ryukyu Islands, for which statistics have not yet been incorporated in customs data of the Bureau of the Census.

Rice exports were maintained at a high level during the year predominantly by a sharp increase to South Korea. Exports to Hong Kong and the Ryukyu Islands, new markets in the season, also contributed to the gain, and minor increases occurred to Canada, British West Indies, Switzerland, and Saudi Arabia. Exports declined substantially to such major markets as Japan, Cuba, Indonesia, and Europe, and less rice was exported to Ceylon, Philippines, British Honduras, Venezuela, and Liberia.

Principal destinations of July exports totaling 1,241,000 bags, as reported by records of the Bureau of the Census, were (in 1,000 bags): Canada, 17; Cuba, 632; Venezuela, 11; Bolivia, 5; Belgium and Luxembourg, 3; Saudi Arabia, 8; and Korea 560.

(Table on following page)

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries, averages 1935-36/49-50, annual 1950-51/52-53 (August-July) 1/

Continent and country	1935-36 to 1939-40	1940-41 to 1944-45	1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 2/	1952-53 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:						
Canada	126	347	399	381	443	601
British Honduras	3/	5	13	23	22	3
British West Indies	1	38	97	24	54	81
Cuba	1,507	3,142	4,923	6,965	5,118	4,858
Netherlands Antilles	2	5	9	25	25	41
Venezuela	7	22	76	354	196	86
Other countries	122	59	104	17	38	15
Total W. Hemisphere	1,765	3,618	5,621	7,789	5,896	5,685
EUROPE:						
Belgium & Luxembourg	79	0	73	161	57	52
France	32	14	11	3/	3/	3/
Germany	11	0	14	1	1	3/
Greece	89	24	109	295	209	3/
Netherlands	50	43	3	2	0	0
Sweden	33	46	3/	3/	3/	3/
Switzerland	10	46	32	89	21	39
United Kingdom	78	380	1	0	0	3/
Other countries	59	283	95	8	3	9
Total Europe	441	836	338	556	291	100
ASIA:						
Saudi Arabia	3/	3	80	104	91	139
Ceylon	0	4	0	3/	741	647
Indonesia	3/	3/	646	9	1,799	1,100
Philippines	5	2	1,136	0	71	3/
China	3/	3/	796	0	0	0
Korea	0	0	98	271	2,821	4/4,460
Japan	3/	1	279	326	5,430	4,420
Other countries	1	9	60	6	9	5/ 799
Total Asia	6	19	3,095	716	10,962	11,565
OCEANIA	1	10	5	3	13	19
Liberia	3/	38	36	23	73	22
Other Africa	1	45	1	3	4	3/
Total World	2,214	4,566	9,096	9,090	17,239	17,391

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Based on information relating to military supply programs, 1952-53 allocations, and shipments to R.O.K. 5/ Includes 179,000 bags to Hong Kong; and a preliminary estimate of 616,000 bags to the Ryukyu Islands.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

JAPAN'S RICE CROP FORECAST REVISED DOWNWARD

Japan's 1953 rice harvest is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 8,712,000 metric tons (19,200 million pounds) of brown rice in a crop condition report based on a mid-September survey and released October 1. This is a downward revision of 560,000 metric tons (1,235 million pounds) of brown rice from the September 1 report and is 1,211,000 metric tons (2,670 million pounds) of brown rice less than the harvest of a year earlier.

The 1953 crop as reported in the October 1 estimate equals 23,888 million pounds of rough rice (16,722 million pounds milled) compared with 27,188.5 million pounds (19,032 million pounds milled) harvested in 1952. Rice production this season is the smallest since the wartime low of 1945. Adverse weather conditions are reported to be continuing.

SUGAR DERATIONING AND DECONTROL IN THE U.K.

Sugar was derationed in the United Kingdom effective September 27, 1953 after being rationed since 1940. This had been anticipated when the purchase of 1 million tons of Cuban sugar was made last April. All controls over use and prices are discontinued. However, dollar purchases will continue to be restricted and the Ministry of Food will also continue to be the sole importer of sugar for domestic consumption "until it has been decided how the undertakings under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951 can be carried out in the future."

Disposal of Ministry stocks and control of the domestic beet industry are also problems that must be solved before the trade can operate. (Effective January 1, 1954 the export trade to all destinations will be returned to private operation. In the last year, exports to most sterling area countries were made only by the Ministry.)

Derationing was made possible by the million tons purchase from Cuba which cost approximately $65 million. Supplies will now be sufficient to meet anticipated demand. The first effect of the Cuban purchase was an increase of the ration from 10 to 12 ounces weekly effective May 17. Recent sugar supplies have been fairly adequate for many consumers at the ration of 12 ounces but others will use more and utilization for manufacturing purposes, such as cakes and soft drinks, should increase considerably. The increase of consumption may amount to about 700,000 tons over 1952 when a ration of 10 ounces prevailed, or from about 2.1 million short tons to about 2.8 million tons.

The additional sugar intake will cost the equivalent of about $40 million annually. The initial expense has been incurred in the form of dollars by virtue of the Cuban purchase but it is hoped and expected that increased Commonwealth production will provide the necessary additional supplies in the future at no dollar cost.

NIGERIA'S EXPORTS OF OILSEEDS
AND OILS UP SHARPLY IN 1953

Nigeria's exports of vegetable oils and oil-bearing materials during the first half of 1953 totaled 546,874 short tons, or almost 30 percent larger than exports during the first half of 1952. Moreover, this tonnage was 57 percent of the total for the year 1952 and 69 percent of the annual prewar average.

NIGERIA: Exports of vegetable oilseed and oils, average 1935-39, annual 1952, and January-June 1952-53

(Short tons)

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1952 1/	January-June 1952 1/	January-June 1953 1/
Copra	180	4,026	2,279	3,106
Peanuts (shelled)	236,478	291,697	145,778	197,231
Palm kernels	369,293	419,063	182,133	214,922
Shea nuts 2/	3,403	16,648	14,334	365
Sesame seed	15,483	15,079	5,505	5,535
Cottonseed	12,640	10,228	510	12,548
Other seeds and nuts	-	4	3	37
Peanut oil	0	11,123	4,123	9,311
Palm oil	153,980	187,363	67,974	103,569
Shea butter	-	2	-	1
Other oils 3/	56	11	1	249
Total	791,513	955,244	422,640	546,874

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Average of 3 years. 3/ 1939 only.

Compiled from official sources.

Palm oil exports amounted to 103,569 tons or 52 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1952 and palm kernels amounted to 214,922 tons, an 18-percent increase. Peanut exports of 197,231 tons were up 35 percent while peanut oil exports of 9,311 tons were more than double the 1952 tonnage for the same period. Peanut oil has attained importance as an export item from Nigeria only in the past 3 years.

The greatest expansion, however, occurred in cottonseed shipments, which jumped from 510 tons during January-June 1952 to 12,548 tons in the same months this year. In contrast, shipments of shea nuts dropped from 14,334 to 365 tons. Exports of copra, though comparatively small, were up from 1952 by 36 percent while sesame seed shipments registered only a slight increase.

The bulk of Nigeria's exports are shipped to the United Kingdom.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION PRICES UP

Wool prices in the final week of the early fall series of London Auctions were up slightly reflecting the hardening tendency in the Dominion auctions. Competition was keen and widespread throughout the series with Bradford buyers dominating with active support from continental sources. Merino wools were up 5 cents a pound, clean basis, over the opening week in mid-September in spite of substantial offerings in Australia and South Africa. Good medium fleeces 64's - 70's averaged $2.75 per pound in the closing week compared with $2.70 in the opening week, Sept. 14-18 and $2.46 a year ago. Fine crossbreds 56's averaged $1.63, $1.58 and $1.43 and crossbreds 46's averaged $1.33, $1.28 and $1.10, respectively, for the 3 periods.

SHEEP NUMBERS AND WOOL PRODUCTION UP IN U.K.

United Kingdom sheep numbers in 1953 continued the moderate upward trend of recent years although still somewhat below prewar levels, in contrast with the higher than prewar levels for most other types of livestock. Numbers as of June 1953 totalled about 22 million or an increase of 3.8 percent over June 1952. In June 1939 there were 26.9 million. Since the end of World War II competing livestock enterprises have been more attractive than sheep raising.

Production of raw wool in 1952 is now estimated at 98.7 million pounds greasy compared with 92.7 million pounds in 1951.

Production of clip wool increased from 66 to 67 million pounds and production of skin wool rose much more, or from 26 million pounds to 31 million pounds because of a large increase in sheep slaughter.

Total wool production in 1953 is estimated at 104 million pounds. The greater sheep numbers and favorable producing conditions are responsible for an increase of almost five million pounds in the clip wool output, and an expected increase of sheep slaughter should result in a rise of almost 1 million pounds of skin wool.

ACTIVITY IN U.K. WOOL INDUSTRY AT HIGH LEVEL

The United Kingdom wool industry continues to operate at a high level compared with the relatively low activity of 1952 as a result of both higher exports and domestic demand, according to William Kling, Asst. Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, London. It is reported that orders have been substantial and most spinners are booked well into 1954. Combing activity is also high. Some shortage of labor is reported which is resulting in idle machinery. Several large firms are running day and night shifts and one firm is reported to be allocating exports of some goods with demand much greater than supply.

However, the Trade still maintains a cautious outlook and there is some expectation that activity may decline later in 1954.

Production of tops in the first 7 months of 1953 totaled 195.4 million pounds or an increase of 59.4 percent over 122.6 million pounds in the same period of 1952. Deliveries of worsted yarns increased to 127.5 million pounds from 93.2 million pounds and production of tissues, excluding blankets, rose to 240.7 million square yards from 209.7 million square yards. Similarly woolen yarn production increased to 161 million pounds in the first half of the year compared with 130 million pounds in 1952.

Consumption of other fibers besides wool in the industry has increased relatively less than wool reflecting in part the strengthened competitive price position of wool. Wool consumption increased by 45.5 percent and other materials by 24.6 percent.

Stocks

The high level of activity and what are considered to be more equitable prices have resulted in a higher level of wool stocks. At the end of June there were 281 million pounds in store, clean basis, compared with 183 million pounds in June 1952 and 230 million pounds in January 1953. The Government has contributed to building these stocks by its purchase program but the bulk of the increase in recent months has been by the Trade. The level of stocks in June 1953 was equivalent to about a seven months' supply and the low stocks in 1952 were also at almost a seven months' supply with the lower level of activity at that time. As activity increased in the early part of 1953, there was only about a 5½ months' supply which had to be increased for normal operations.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS
REMAIN LOW

Exports of cotton from the United States in July amounted to 121,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (115,000 running bales), making a total of 3,181,000 bales (3,048,000 running bales) for the year ended July 31, 1953. This figure represents only 56 percent of the 5,711,000 bales (5,519,000 running bales) exported in 1951-52 and is the lowest annual export total since 1947-48 when foreign importers delayed buying in expectation of the inauguration of the European Recovery Program.

The low export volume in 1952-53 was due primarily to price competition. Large quantities of cotton were available at the beginning of the season in foreign exporting countries. Prices of foreign growths declined sharply during the latter part of the 1951-52 season, but prices for United States cotton did not decline substantially until the 1952-53 marketing year. When the decline in the United States market was halted at about the Government loan level, prices of most foreign growths were stabilized at levels lower than that in the United States.

(Continued on Page 483)

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1949 to 1952

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1: Averages 1935-39	1945-49	1949	1950	1951	1952
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	0	36	61	55	32	47
Belgium-Luxembourg	169	131	192	80	317	73
Czechoslovakia	65	57	58	6	0	0
Denmark	33	14	34	31	34	34
Finland	35	21	3	3	33	4
France	662	575	794	447	309	507
Germany	511	340	759	481	447	241
Greece	3	21	50	1	0	0
Italy	442	489	749	546	560	272
Netherlands	107	131	259	158	197	79
Norway	17	7	8	20	15	11
Poland and Danzig	180	69	47	1	0	0
Spain	108	69	66	66	203	77
Sweden	115	12	29	33	100	36
Switzerland	11	26	41	22	99	28
United Kingdom	1,346	488	607	307	662	359
Yugoslavia	17	47	26	78	122	86
Other Europe	2/ 64	12	38	12	3/ 27	7
Total Europe	3,885	2,545	3,821	2,347	3,197	1,861
Canada	301	275	286	431	296	284
Chile	9	20	39	48	35	1
Colombia	20	24	63	55	53	35
Cuba	11	16	19	24	20	12
India	52	86	405	219	778	45
China	117	401	132	54	0	0
Hong Kong	4/	35	144	27	0	4/
Indonesia	4/	5	13	16	14	17
Japan	1,142	585	929	883	1,095	691
Korea, Republic of	5/	6/ 48	52	36	55	41
Australia	9	7	0	0	50	11
Other countries	43	18	7/ 101	140	7/ 158	8/ 183
Total	5,589	4,065	6,004	4,280	5,711	3,181

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Includes Portugal 36. 3/ Includes Portugal 21.
4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ If any, included in Other countries.
6/ 3-year average. 7/ Includes Manchuria 41. 8/ Includes Taiwan 53, French Indochina 24, 9/ Includes Taiwan 107.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

FOREIGN WALNUT CROP SMALLEST IN 8 YEARS 1/

The 1953 preliminary estimate of walnut production in the leading commercial producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is 49,100 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 70,400 tons (revised) in 1952 and 51,700 tons (revised) in 1951. The estimate is 6 percent lower than the 10-year (1941-50) average of 52,000 tons and 9 percent lower than the 5 year (1946-50) average of 53,700 tons. This year's forecast for walnut production constitutes the smallest crop since 1946 for the Mediterranean Basin areas.

The Italian crop is now conceded to be at least 50 percent smaller than a normal crop while French production is expected to decline by 12 percent from the production of 1952. No information has been received from Turkey or the Balkan countries, other than Yugoslavia, on the current crop. The United States crop, not included in the above figures, is 68,100 tons, compared with 83,800 tons in 1952 (revised) and 77,400 tons in 1951. In both the Bordeaux and Grenoble areas of France, weather conditions have been unfavorable to walnut trees and the 1953 crop is expected to be inferior in quantity although the quality of the nuts appears to be good and certainly better than the quality of the 1952 crop walnuts. In Italy, the pessimistic forecasts are based on damage caused by heavy fog and strong winds in spring which affected pollination and resulted in a heavy fall of immature nuts. On the other hand, conditions for the development of the walnut crop in Yugoslavia have been excellent and the production outlook is optimistic.

At the close of the 1952-53 export season, little more than 760 short tons of unshelled walnuts and 80 tons of shelled remained from the 1952 French harvest. Italy reported no discernible stocks on hand September 1, 1953 from the previous crop. A year ago, around 100 tons remained in the Naples-Sorrento district at the end of the season.

The 1952-53 export season reflected the large 1952 production of the Mediterranean Basin areas. Between September and June 1952-53, more than 6,500 tons of shelled and 29,300 tons of unshelled walnuts had been shipped from France, Italy, Turkey and Yugoslavia. During the entire 1951-52 export season, 6,284 tons of shelled and 20,369 tons of unshelled walnuts were shipped from these 4 areas. The principal exporter of walnuts in 1952-53 was France with a total of 4,505 tons of kernels and 17,964 tons of unshelled shipped between September and June. Italy shipped 1,945 tons of kernels and 9,715 tons of unshelled between September and May, 1952-53, while Yugoslavia shipped 1,496 tons of unshelled abroad during calendar 1952. Incomplete export data for Turkey indicate relatively light exports of kernels and unshelled during the 1952-53 season. The principal importer of shelled walnuts during the past season was the United States, followed by Canada, the United Kingdom and Germany. Western Germany, the United Kingdom, the Low Countries and the French Overseas Territories were the principal destinations for unshelled walnuts.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

WALNUTS, unshelled: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1953 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Balkan countries	France	Italy	Turkey 1/	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:							
1941-50	11,300	17,600	16,100	7,000	52,000	69,800	121,800
1946-50	10,700	17,300	18,400	7,300	53,700	72,000	125,700
Annual:							
1945	9,800	12,100	16,500	2,000	40,400	70,900	111,300
1946	10,200	10,700	13,200	5,000	39,100	71,900	111,000
1947	9,700	32,000	14,000	2,200	57,900	64,600	122,500
1948	11,400	13,100	15,400	10,000	49,900	71,100	121,000
1949	13,000	13,300	27,500	12,000	65,800	88,100	153,900
1950	8,800	17,600	22,000	7,200	55,600	64,300	119,900
1951	3/ 8,500	13,900	19,300	9,500	3/51,700	77,400	3/129,100
1952 2/	8,300	26,700	27,500	4,200	70,400	83,800	154,200
1953 2/	8,700	23,400	11,000	4/ 6,000	49,100	68,100	117,200

1/ Exportable surplus only - not total production.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Revised.
4/ Office estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, trade and other information.

In view of Italy's short crops as well as the smaller crops for France and the United States this year, prices are expected to hold firm and then rise as the season gets underway; the extent of the price rise is contingent on the extent of damage to the Italian crop. Few forward sales have been made in Italy and France although various inquiries have been made, primarily from the United Kingdom. Dealers and exporters are waiting for final word on the condition of the crop before committing themselves in any way.

There is word that Sorrento type walnuts will be mixed this year with similar types from other areas of Italy and irregular quotations based on the prices of those areas can be expected. In France growers and wholesalers are optimistic regarding walnut sales and prices although they admit that there is a limit to which prices on walnuts can increase. This price ceiling is believed to approximate the prices received for walnuts in 1951.

The Yugoslav exporters are expected to increase their sales abroad again this year and this area is increasing its efforts to please the purchasers by standardizing its product and by packaging the walnuts to meet the preferences of the buyer.--By Francis G. Thomason, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS--(Continued from Page 479)

Weakening demand and prices for cotton textiles, especially in export trade, in 1952-53 also was a factor that caused many foreign mill operators to shop for the cheapest cotton available with secondary consideration for quality and character of the raw material. The increasing number of trade agreements (including barter trade) negotiated among foreign countries and involving cotton trade in 1952-53 was a third factor of some importance that stimulated sales of foreign-grown cotton for export.

The supply and demand factors that will determine United States cotton export volume in 1953-54 have changed considerably from what they were a year ago. Stocks of cotton in foreign exporting countries are lower, except in Brazil and Egypt, and production is down in most of them thus reducing competition with U.S. cotton on export markets as far as supply is concerned. The higher grades in stocks in exporting countries are scarce. World prices are considerably lower than they were a year ago and stocks in importing countries are generally lower than those of a year ago. Foreign mills are still maintaining mill operations at or near the favorable levels reported for the past 6 months or more. These factors, together with the outlook for a smaller 1954 crop in the United States under acreage restrictions, would suggest the possibility of some increase in exports in 1953-54.

There are some factors, however, working in the other direction. There appear to be sufficient quantities of foreign cotton available from current crops to meet most import demands during the first half of the season. Many foreign mill operators are still buying cotton on a current consumption basis because of uncertainties regarding the outlook for post-Korea trends in cotton textile demand.--By Charles H. Barber.

L A T E N E W S

(Continued from Page 459)

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through ports in the United States in June amounted to 19,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight), making a total of 855,000 bales for August-June 1952-53. These figures include cotton byproducts such as linters, waste, hull fiber and motes, but do not include cotton transshipped to Canada by rail. Mexico's export statistics for August-June 1952-53 show a total of 931,000 bales, including 692,000 to or through the United States and 239,000 direct to overseas destinations almost entirely through ports in the west coast States of Sonora and Sinaloa.

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